THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. NO. 172.

Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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JOB PRINTING.

being connected with the PROGRESS establish- Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we ared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB G. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

ELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From the North—Victories Claimed in Mississippi—The Release of Valandigham Rescinded, &c.

ON, May 27.—Northern dates of the 25th contain exulting accounts of victory at Baker's Creek and k Bridge. They claim to have captured several prisoners in two battles. The *Herald* says the has received details from Grant showing he had e battles, captured sixty-four guns and twenty- dred prisoners. On the 19th there was heavy t Vicksburg.

n lost five hundred men. Steele holds the rebel tteries. On the 20th Steele carried the rifle pitts the city. The right of the army rests on the i above Vicksburg. A petition is circulating as r of the President the unconditional release of am.

ws from Mexico states the seige of Publa suspen- the arrival of reinforcements. The Navy De- has received information that Farragut was ac- gaged in bombarding Port Hudson.

Fire in Wilmington.

GTON, May 27—A fire broke out here at half lock this afternoon on the west side of the river, of the Manchester Railroad Depot, which me sheds and a large Warehouse, with its con- pirits turpentine and fifteen hundred bales of cot- latter principally belonging to the Government. ered to be heavy. The Railroad property was

Vicksburg Holds Out.

ON, May 27.—Private dispatches from Canton, terday says all well. Vicksburg holds out brave-

Cotton Destroyed.

NAH, May 26.—A train of cotton, the property of elinger, was accidently destroyed by fire, at Bos- the Gulf Railroad, to-day.

KERY AND CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—"I can only say of (Charlotte Bronte) vidi tantum: I saw her t as I rose out of an illness from which I never to recover. I remember the trembling little the little hand, the great honest eyes. An impet- nesty seemed to me to characterize the woman. I recollect, she took me to task for what she held rors in doctrine. Once, about Fielding, we had a ti m. She spoke her mind out. She jumped too to conclusion. (I have smiled at one or two pas- n the Biography, in which my own disposition or , forms the subject of talk.) She formed conclu- hat might be wrong, and built up whole theories of ter upon them. New to the London world, she en- with an independent, indomitable spirit of her d judged of cotemporaries, and especially spied ogance or affectation with extraordinary keenness n. She was angry with her favorites, if their con- r conversation fell below her ideal. Often she to me, to be judging the London folk prematurely, haps the city is rather angry at being judged. I an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us, king our easy lives, our easy morals. She gave impression of being a very pure and lofty, and high person. A great and holy reverence of right and emed to be with her always. Such, in our brief ew, she appeared to me. As one thinks of that noble, so lonely—of that passion for truth—of those and nights of eager study, swarming fancies, inven- depression, elation, prayer; as one reads the neces- incomplete, though most touching and admirable y of the heart that throbbed in this one little frame his one amongst the myriads of souls that have and died on this great earth—this great earth little speck in the infinite universe of God— what wonder do we think of to-day, with what awe to-morrow, when that which is now but darkly seen be clear."

GRANT'S BASE OF SUPPLIES.—This is given in a letter correspondent of the New York *Times*, of the 11th da- Opposite Grand Gulf, La., April 29, 1863,' as fol-

e route from Milliken's Bend to this point, as con- ted by our forces, is in the highest degree complimen- te their ingenuity and perseverence. The entire dis- , by land, is about sixty miles, and for the greater of its length it has been constructed across swamps at first sight, would seem impassable for anything alligators, or other amphibious denizens of the coun Mile after mile of timber has been chopped down to t the passage of wagons, corduroy roads have been wn across morasses of a seemingly endless width; wide, bayous have been bridged, causeways thrown up, hts leveled, and in short a labor performed whose as to magnitude and difficulty, has scarcely been rmed during this war.

may generally be known, the object of constructing route was to enable us to pass around Vicksburg with w of reaching it from some point below. All the oth- pproaches of Vicksburg had been experimented upon t Fall Grant tried them on the east, and during the six months Sherman, Grant, Porter, Ross and rs have tested them from the northwest—in fact from y imaginable point of the compass, save the one upon h we are now moving. So far the armor of Vicks- has been found proof—in no place have we been able ad a joint.

own this corduroy road then, ferried across the Missi- i to Grand Gulf and then up the Big Black as far as gable, and thence by wagon, must all the immense plies for so large an army as Grant's be transported. necessity for a short campaign need not be enlarged n.

DESECRATING GRAVEYARDS.—It has become a very com- practice for parties who have some claim to respecta- , in their perambulations in the suburbs of the city, about the cemeteries, to pluck and carry away the *ers Blooming over the graves, and planted there by* hands of bereaved affection. This is nothing less than llege, and those guilty of such actions, are either very ghtless or very wicked people.

Sunday, officer Moore arrested a woman near Shocko' Cemetery, who had tied up in a handkerchief flowers ked from the graves sufficient to make twenty bo- s. She was sent to the cage.—*Rich. Ex.*

INSANITY.—The New York *Herald* complains that while indigham has been tried and sentenced for making a ch against the Administration, Wendell Philips, who made a worse speech against the Government, insult- to Lincoln and his Cabinet, was still at large, and none atched to arrest him. This is indeed unfair, but the orous tyrant will attend to them all in good time. He s them in order. If he carries the day with Vallan- am he may try Seymour and Hunt next, and so on n to Phillips, unless he chooses to spare him for his cement.

WHAT JACKSON DID NOT DO.—The Richmond *Enquirer* :

eneral Jackson did not accumulate a fortune in this . He did not speculate in sugar or molasses; in tobac- , or in flour; he robbed no houses; stole no plate, nor els, nor pictures, nor wines; sold no passports; extorted black mail.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE OGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party lings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person be voted for for Congress in the district now represent- by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man ould have the same privileges as another, I suggest the me of THOMAS L. FAISON as a suitable person to present the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing ection. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I aison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy d the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their me and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them as sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS EX. STEAMSHIPS RANCHEE AND PET.

ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following desirable articles imported in above named steamers:

10 cases Madder Prints, ⅞, 14,000 yards
8 bales Black and White Prints, 12,000 yards
4 bales unbleached Shirting, 9000 yards.
9 cases Bleached Shirting
1 case Linen and Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs
5 cases Long Cloth, 4125 yards
2 cases Cotton Drills, 1200 yards
2 cases White India Twills, 1950 yards
2 cases Oznaburgs, 28 in 2500 yards
1 bale Twist Welch Flannel, 552 yards
1 bale Fancy Wove " 552 yards
1 bale Black Broadcloth, 1650 yards
1 bale Drab and Brown Broadcloth, 1750 yards
1 bale Fancy Doeskin Cassimeres, 1200 yards
1 case Mixed Union Cloth, 500 yards
1 case Men's Merino Shirts, 50 dozen
1 case Blue Serge, 984 yards
1 case Black Orleans, 1276 ½ yards
5 cases Pearl Sewing Thread, 200 yards
2 cases " " Cotton, 200 yards
3 cases Linnen Thread, assorted, 100 yards
1 case Diamond Thread, assorted, 1250 lbs
3 cases Glazed Thread
1 case White Linen Thread
1 case Colored "
2 cases Hooks and Eyes, Black and White, 150 gross.
2 case Pins, 1200 packs
2 cases Buttons, assorted
1 case Dressing Combs
10000 Needles
24 dozen Hair Brushes
144 dozen Dressing Combs
48 dozen Tooth Brushes
12 cases Blucher Boots, 1200 pair
1 case Ladies' Cassimere Boots, 240 pair
15 cases Extra Paste Blacking, 180 doz
10 kegs Printer's Ink
1 case English Foolscap Paper, 20 reams
50 cases Extract Logwood
1000 sacks Liv Table Salt, 20 lbs each
175 boxes Tin Plate
15 tons Hoop Iron
7 doz Shovels
1 cask T Hinges, 61 dozen
1 cask Horse Nails, 784 lbs
1 cask fine Rose Wrought Nails, Hinges and Bolts
1 cask Awls, Needles, Thimbles, Jews Harps, Tacks, Looking Glasses, &c
1 cask Squares, Hinges, Locks, Files, Buckles, &c
1 cask Tea Kettles, Lamps, &c
1 cask Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Coffee Heaters, &c
20 boxes Window Glass, French
25 doz Painted Pails
25 doz Corn Brooms
50 Coils Rope
1 pipe Fine Cognac Brandy, dark
1 pipe " " " pale
6 quar casks Fine Cognac Brandy, Clark Martell
10 cases " " " 1 doz each "
88 cases " " " "
10 cases Pure Gin, Geneva
10 cases Champagne, Crown
50 cases Claret Wine, St Julien
5 cases Alcohol
10 chests Congo Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
41 boxes Star Candles, 20 lbs each
22 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 lbs each
52 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs each
58 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda
68 casks Sal Soda
50 kegs White Zinc Paint
4 cases Quinine, 550 ounces
20 drums Castor Oil, 6 gallons each
11 cases do do
5 barrels Epsom Salts
1 case Tanning Acid, 600 ounces
1 case Chloroform, 50 lbs
1 case do 6 do
1 case do 40 ounces
1 drum Balsam Copavia, 112 lbs
4 tierces do do 400 "
1 case do do 15 "
1 case Copavia Capsules, 500 lbs
1 case Iodide Mercury, 32 lbs
1 tierce Sal Chlordide Soda, 105 lbs
1 tierce Pulv Tart Acid, 120 lbs
2 tierces Ammon Carb, 224 lbs
1 case Calomel, 1 2 lbs
1 jar do 8 "
2 tierces Cream Tartar, 240 lbs
1 case Ipecac, 24 ounces
1 jar Strychnine, 4 ounces
1 tierce Pulv Rhei, 120 lbs
3 barrels Powdered Liquorice, 336 lbs
1 tierce Citric Acid, 120 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, 50 lbs
1 case Ext Calac Co, 20 lbs
1 jar Pulv Ipecac, 4 lbs
1 jar Pulv Opie, 8 lbs
1 jar Pul Rhei E I, 8 lbs
1 jar Tanning, 2 lbs
1 jar Corosive Subliment, 8 lbs
1 jar Tinc Arnica, 4 lbs
1 package Cayene Pepper, 6 lbs
1 jar Mercurial Ointment, 8 lbs
1 jar Pulv Cubeb, 15 lbs
1 jar Ol Jecenis, 15 lbs
1 jar Creosote, 1 lb
1 jar Red Precipitate, 6 lbs
1 jar White " 6 "
1 tierce Gum Assafœdita, 56 lbs
4 boxes Magnesia Carb, 64 oz
1 tierce Potash, 192 lbs
1 tierce " 190 "
1 box Gum Ariabi and Bey
1 jar Pulv Opium, 2 lbs
1 jar Pil Hydrag, 8 "
1 jar Potash Iodine, 6 lbs
1 jar Morph Sulph, 6 oz
1 Can Homœpathic Coca, 30 lbs
1 case Gum Opie, and Reg, 50 lbs
1 Flask Quicksilver
1 case Oil Peppermint, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Cloves, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Bergamot, 9 lbs
1 jar Chu Iron, 8 oz
1 jar Nit Silver, 4oz
4 boxes Spelt, 204 lbs
6 yds Innis Glass Blister
50 doz Brown Coutb Tissue
50 yds Brown Tromp Plaster
5 doz " Tissue Dressing

And 8 cases Drugs, assorted, viz: Potass Iodide, Dover's Powders, Calomel, Spts. Ammon. Co., Pulv. Ipecac, Spts. Nitre Dulc., Liq. Soda Chlor., Morphine, Chloroform, Brown's Tissue, Ferri Cit. Et. Quinine, Argent. Nit, Sponge, Caster Oil, Sugar of Lead, Cream Tarter, Opium, Rhubard and Borax.

May 22-tds

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO.—, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen May 18-tf.

WANTED.

STOCK IN THE RALEIGH & GASTON AND WILmington & Weldon Railroads.
JNO G WILLIAMS & CO.
May 21-1w* Stock and Exchange Brokers.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I HAVE ON HAND 20 OR 30,000 POUNDS OF FINE LEAF TOBACCO. I invite the attention of manufacturers to this notice. Call on or address
P. R. MERRIMAN,
May 20-1w* Henderson, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
OXFORD, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N. C. comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever."

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State Government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C, on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N C, on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C, on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C, on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26thand 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C, on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.
May 25 3w
Standard copy.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 52.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. N. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.

Daily papers publish 6 times, Semi-weekly papers 4 times and Weekly papers 3 times, and send bills to Standard office. May 25-6t

NOTICE.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF EACH MILITIA Regiment in the Second Congressional District, N C, are requested to call every man in their several Regiments from eighteen to forty years old, those that have been exempted, detailed, discharged, or from any cause whatsoever, at the following times and places, viz:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Tuesday the 9th of June.
Snow Hill, Green county, Friday, 12th of June
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, 15th of June.
Wilson, Wilson county, Thursday, 18th of June.

The upper Regiment, Halifax co, commanded by Col Johnston, will meet at Hallifax, Hallifax county, Tuesday 23d of June.

The lower Regiment, Halifax co. commanded by Col D B Bell, will meet at Halifax, Halifax co, Wednesday, 24th of June.

The upper Regiment, Edgecombe co, commanded by Col Wm Knight, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Friday, 27th of June.

The lower Regiment in said county commanded by Col W Jones, will meet in Tarboro', Edgecombe co, Saturday, 28th of June.

KENNETH THIGPEN,
Enrolling Officer, 2d Cong Dist N C.
WM. P. FINLEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P A C S,
May 25-1w Chm. Ex. Board 2d Cong. Dist.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.
May 1-1m

☞ *N. C. Standard* and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

WANTED, A BOOK BINDER. TO A COMPETENT workman, a permanent situation with a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or in person, to CHRONICLE and SENTINEL OFFICE, Augusta, Georgia. May 25-9t

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, May 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

MILITIA OFFICERS ARE ORDERED NOT TO arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*, tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
May 27-1w Adjutant General.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING VALUable papers, a package of accounts of sales of goods sold by Joseph Herring, for Scott and Jackson, Kinston, and a package of Government receipts, and other memorandums was lost some two weeks ago, between Raleigh and Franklinton, on the cars. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the book and papers, and no questions asked.

J. F. SCOTT, Franklinton, N. C.
May 26-1w*

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 18-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

FRESH BUTTER,
LARD,
CHOICE BACON,
RICE, RICE,
SOAP, SNUFF,
CORN MEAL,
SWEET POTATOES,

Split-bottom Chairs, Spinning Wheels, Tubs, at BREEN'S new store on Market Square. May 27-2t*

NOTICE.

CAPTURED BY MY COMPANY, ON NEUSE RIVER, and confined in Goldsboro Jail, the following slaves:

HENRY, copper colored, 36 years old, five feet 7 inches high, who says he belongs to Mr. C. Billups of Norfolk, Virginia.

ISHAM, 46 years old, nearly black, five feet 5 inches high, hair partly grey, who says he belongs to Aaron Jeffreys of Norfolk, Virginia, who he thinks is now in Richmond. The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

S. G. BARRINGTON,
May 27-1w Capt. Whitford's Battalion

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUGAR AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 10½ o'clock, about 100 packages of strictly prime BROWN SUGAR, in barrels and bags, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale without reserve.

May 27-2t* JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct.

OFFICE OF THE MOST EXCELLENT GRAND HIGH PRIEST.

OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF N C,
April 28th A L, 5863, A J, 2393, A D, 1863.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE M E GRAND ROYAL Arch Chapter of North Carolina, requires the Annual Convocations of the same to be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday in June, in each year. We hope the officers who have the honor to preside over the subordinate Chapters of this jurisdiction, will have their respective Chapters represented at the next Convocation. Business of importance will be before that body and a punctual attendance is required.

May 25-7t E. F. WATSON, M E G H P.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address
KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at
May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35.00
" " month.....100.00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
May 23 tf BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square of twelve lines, or less:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10
Two days	2 00	One month	18
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 0
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 0
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 0
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	—	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams	—	D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GW Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	—	—	J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	—
21	W W Kirkland	—	W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G P Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance	—	W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	—	Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation	—	—
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	—
40	No field org'zation	—	—
41	John A Baker	—	—
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T D Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Cullister
47	Geo. T Farribault	John A Graves	A D Cunday
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	J C Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Gatlin
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R Mcdonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	John Berry
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	—	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr.	J A Cox
58	John B Palmer	—	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	—	—	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	DG McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	—	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Pate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 47th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramsur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

TAKEN UP.

ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF APRIL, A BLACK NEgro boy named JOHN. Said boy claims to be free, and says he was raised by Wm. Pugh, of Lenoir county. John is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and always laughs when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
May 21-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of. PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.
July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CON Loan. Also N. C. 8 and 6 Treasury
April 17- W. MOSS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

Until the 1st of June subscriptions will be received at the present terms.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old

We have a lion! As we feared, Vallandigham has been sent South. The telegraph tells us he has reached Tennessee and is within our lines. Of course he will have to make the tour of the Confederacy, bringing up, we suppose, at Richmond. And as our people, many of them, make themselves fools over lions generally, we may expect them to do so in this case. Vallandigham will have to make speeches. Of course he will be called out, and of course he must respond. But what kind of speeches will he make? Surely our people do not expect secession speeches from him, for though he may denounce Lincoln and his administration, he yet believes this war to be a wicked peace of business, and the men engaged in bringing it on, on both sides, plotters of treason and workers of mischief. But we are free down South here, and a man can say what he pleases? Don't be so sure of that, for we think that if even Vallandigham attempts to preach *Union* and *reconstruction* in Dixie, he will find himself in the hands of the military again. We denounce the North for usurpation and despotism, and yet we are not altogether as free in the South as we should like to be. Vallandigham has made some reputation by his appeals for peace and his devotion to the Union, but if he comes down here and turns secessionist, our people, much as they despise the Yankees and desire separation, will lose all respect for him. He wants peace, but he wants a peace under the "old flag," with the old constitution, and under Lincoln. If our people are ready for these things, then Vallandigham is our man, but if not he is a dangerous character for a Southern community. Lincoln has no right to send his criminals into our lines and we protest against it.

We publish the communication signed "Many Rangers" because it is respectful in tone and the parties have the right to be heard. We are glad to learn that the order calling the Rangers away from the defence of their own homes, is only temporary, and that it is not the intention to withdraw them entirely and leave that section of country wholly exposed to the enemy. No people are more loyal or patriotic than those in the Albemarle and Chowan region, and we can assure them that Governor Vance is incapable of acting in bad faith with them or the people of any portion of the State. He has done all he could possibly do, and will continue to exert himself to protect the homes and property of all our people, but the means at his command are so limited—the Confederate Government having stripped the State of men—he can do but little.

If the facts are as stated in the letter of "Many Rangers," and we have no cause to doubt but they are, we do not think that these Partizan Rangers should be removed from the section they were raised to protect, and we hope they will not be. The condition of those people beyond the Chowan is pitiable indeed, and to leave them entirely unprotected, at the mercy of Yankees, Buffaloes and negroes, would be cruel. We trust that whatever can be done for them will be done.

The Raid to Murfreesboro', N. C.

We have already noticed that three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro', last Friday. Dr. Riddick, just from there, is in the city, and from him we learn that the damage done by them was not as serious as at first stated. Of the 10,000 pounds of bacon there, belonging to the Confederate Government, the Yankees took about 5,000 pounds aboard their boats, and, at the suggestion of a citizen, gave the remainder to the poor of the place, which poor, after the enemy left, turned it over to our commissary. A few chairs were taken from the Female College, but the pianos were not taken as stated. The whole party left their boats at the wharf on Friday night and went into the village and got drunk; and the presence of a small force could have burnt the boats and captured the crowd. Unfortunately we had no force there. They left on Saturday.

A DESERTER SHOT.—A squad of militia, under Capt. Yeargin, stationed at the Falls of Neuse river, attempted to arrest a deserter named Fort, in that neighborhood yesterday, and the deserter resisting and firing on Capt. Yeargin, was shot down by some of the squad and killed. This man Fort has been skulking in that neighborhood for a long time and was only found now by the vigilance of the militia, who have been charged with the duty of arresting deserters. How much better would it have been for this poor creature to have fallen in battle. Let his fate serve as a warning to others to come in, give themselves up and accept the pardon which has been so generously offered them.

We learn that the Board of Internal improvement will meet in this city on Saturday the 30th of May, and the Council of State on Thursday the 11th of June.

Grant and Breckinridge.

It is a matter of regret that there should be any misunderstanding or contraversy between these two officers. Gen. Breckinridge, like many other politicians who had high expectations of a brilliant career when the war commenced, has been disappointed, and, of course, is likely to become irritated at trifles. Gen. Bragg is not only a gallant and brave officer, but an honorable, high-toned gentleman, and we cannot think he has intentionally wronged Gen. Breckinridge or anybody else. We hope the investigation Breckinridge asks for may be had. In justice to that gentleman we publish the following letter:

HEADQR'S BRECKINRIDGE DIV'N,
Tullahoma, March 31, 1863.

To S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspectonr General, Richmond, Va.

Sir—Two days ago I read General Braxton Bragg's official report of the battles of Stone river before Murfreesboro', and after a proper time for reflection think it my duty to send you this communication.

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my command (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my troops on Wednesday, the 31st December,) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit.

While the report of the commanding General falls, as I think, to do justice to the behavior of my division on Friday, the 2d of January, yet its strictures are chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmistakable inuendoes, it is throughout a reflection upon my capacity and conduct.

Without referring to its contents in detail, I have to say in respectful terms, that neither its material statements nor its equally material inuendoes can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts creditable to my division and myself is as remarkable as many of its affirmatative statements—in a word, that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

I trust that, nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one who, even under the weight of superior militarry censure feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country.

Having met the commanding General repeatedly on the field, and on three occasions in council during the progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I was not prepared to see a report, bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his corps and division commanders, (I being one of the latter,) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock."

The commanding General having written and forwarded his report before receiving those of his subordinate commanders could have derived no assistance in its preparations from those usual official aids to the Commander-in-Chief, and since his position on the field prevented him from seeing many of the movements, especially those of Friday, the 2d of January, it much concerns all affected by his statements to know something of those other, and to them unknown, sources of information to which he has given the sanction of his influence and rank as the head of the army.

I have felt that it would be improper in a paper of this character to enter upon a detailed vindication; yet in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at any time render an investigation impossible, I hope that it has not been improper for me to place on record this general protest against the injurious statements and inferences of the commanding General, particularly since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the commanding General heaps so much critticism, I have to say with the utmost confidence that the failure of my troops to hold the position they carried on that occasion was due, to no fault of theirs or of mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to do an impossible thing. My force was about 4,500 men, of these, 1,700 heroic spirits stretched upon that bloody field, in an unequal struggle against three divisions, a brigade, an overwhelming concentration of artillery, attested our efforts to obey the order.

I have the honor to request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to assemble at the earliest time consistent with the interest of the service, and clothed with the amplest powers of investigation.

Of course I do not desire the interests of the service to be prejudiced in the least degree by any matter of secondary importance; accordingly while an early investigation would be grateful to my feelings, I can cheerfully await the time deemed best by the proper authority.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Maj. Gen. P. A. C. S

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates of the 24th have been received. We present the following interesting summary:

FROM VICKSBURG—BATCH OF RUMORS.

The following is Grant's official dispatch announcing the capture of Jackson:

JACKSON, (Miss.,) May 15.—*Maj. H. W. Halleck, Gen'l in Chief, Washington*:—This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three hours. Joseph Johnson was in command. The enemy retreated North, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

A Murfreesborough dispatch of May 21st, says:

General Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit that Grant has defeated Johnson, and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. The bridge is the largest in the South.

A Cincinnati telegram dated a day later, (23d) says:

The *Gazette's* Murfreesborough dispatch has contradictory reports from Mississippi; one is that Grant has been driven back from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Johnson has possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad.

Another report is that Grant has beaten Johnson and taken possession of the railroad bridge over Big Black river, which is the most important in that section of the country, entirely cutting off communication with Vicksburg.

Sixty-five cars, loaded with bacon and corn meal, have been captured between Raymond and Jackson by our forces.

It appears to be Grant's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff. The rebel papers recount the forces from all parts of the South to reinforce Johnston.

Warrenton is in our possession. Teams are constantly employed in hauling stores from that point. It was reported at Helena that Price and Marmaduke have a force ten thousand strong at Wittsburg. Greenville, a town of some 400 inhabitants, is destroyed.

THE ARMIES IN TENNESSEE.

The Northern papers report "all quiet" in Tennessee.—No new movements are reported of either army at Tullahoma.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Falmouth, states the last of the nine months' regiments belonging to the Fifth army corps left for home and disbandment on the 18th instant. There were seven regiments of nine month's men only in that corps. The letter closes with the statement that "rumors still prevail about a speedy forward movement, but they assume as yet no tangible shape. It is beleived that we cannot remain here long.—Meantime, every precaution is being taken respecting the sanitary condition of the camps."

FROM SUFFOLK.

The *Herald*, of the 22d, has a telegram from Suffolk stating that "on Monday two companies of the New York Mounted Rifles were suddenly attacked by the rebels, and before they could be reinforced were badly cut up."

IMPORTANT MEETING IN NEW YORK—DEMAND FOR THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE WAR—THE PEOPLE SPEAK FOR PEACE—THE VALLANDIGHAM AFFAIR—THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED AND DEFIED.

The arrest of Vallandigham, and other atrocious acts of the administration at Washington, have aroused the conservatives of the North to a pitch of excitement never known before. Of all the meetings and resolutions put forth in the North, none have had so much the ring of the true metal as those we publish below of a late meeting in New York. The resolutions speak for themselves:

Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary, and fruitless war. In our opinion it is time that the whole American people North and South should demand of their rulers its immediate discontinuance.

Resolved, That the arrest and detention of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, upon a military order, as a punishment for the exercise of the right of free speech in popular discussion (which is no offence under the laws of the land) is another step towards absolute despotism. We denounce this act by whomsoever authorized or instigated, as a crime against the people of all the States. To resist aggression less odious for resolutions as fathers of slavery on the soil of the free, in [illegible] and [illegible] of New York sympathize with our brethren of other States subjected to such [illegible] please "tear down our banners, and obliterate [illegible] stain by them to the last.

Resolved, That the conduct of our foreign affairs by this administration has been a series of blunders; at times blustering, and again timid; now potvaliant, and then cowardly—it has at last placed us in a position where even England dares to bully us. While we deprecate and shall continue to oppose the prosecution of the civil war pending, we require and demand that the administration shall submit to no more insults from Great Britain! To resist that insolent power, we pledge every man and every dollar required in a vigorous and successful effort to maintain the honor, the flag, and the [illegible] of the country.

Resolved, That the paper lately issued at Albany, purporting to be the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature, has no binding effect upon the Democracy of this city or vicinity, because such members, whose names were without authority attached to it, did not sign and do not concur in it, and because said paper advocates a continuance of the war under the policy of the administration with all its objects, outrages and unconstitutional purposes. We call upon the members of this city to publicly disavow it, or we shall disavow them.

Resolved, That in view of this attempt at Albany to place the Democratic party of the State in a false position as favoring continuance of the war we are glad to learn that the masses composing the Democratic party will meet in State Convention at an early day, to the end that they may express their own opinions upon the great question, independent of the selfish cliques which, too long ruled and ruined the party organizations of the Empire State.

These resolutions were followed by a number of able speeches, denouncing the Administration in the most unmeasured terms. It is enough to give a sketch of the most prominent of them here.

Ex-Recorder Smith spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said there is not a despotism on the face of the earth where a man at least has not the right to express his views in the cause of humanity. But in this country a man who has lately occupied a high position as a member of Congress, a man of ability, education and tried patriotism, for no cause in the world, except that in a political meeting, he said to those that were around him, that we are engaged in a war which cannot result beneficially to us—for this, his house is forcibly entered by soldiers, and he is carried away and imprisoned. He is brought before a military tribunal.

Is not treason defined by the statute? Is there any reason that the law should be trampled upon and entirely disregarded, as if they wished to show the people the power they have, and that they care not for the Constitution and laws? They commit an act of outrage and violence unparalleled in the history of this or any other civilized land since the bloody days of the French Revolution. [Applause.] Neither this Government nor the other can stifle the voice of the millions of the people except they drown it in blood. [Applause.] Have they forgotten how Burke and Chatham in the British Parliament denounced the American Revolution? These men were not seized and brought before a military tribunal for expressing that opinion. It is true there was a peace party. [Applause.] If ever there was a time when we should call for a cessation of those sad experiments we have been making, it is now. Some of these men who are opposed to this, if they could but hear the wails and weeping that go up all over this land; if they could understand, as they will understand by-and-by, that no benefit whatever is to result from this war; if they can understand that we may go on spending millions of treasure, entailing upon our children a debt which will be fearful; and if they could understand that it must result in some arrangement or other at last, they would agree with us and say: "For God's sake let us sheath the sword and make a peace upon some terms or other, and stop this horrid war, which is a curse both to the North and South. [Applause.]

Hon. James Brooks said he thought a crisis had arisen in public affairs in which it is necessary for every man as often as possible to show himself in public, in order to rebuke the existing administration. When a distinguished public man whom he knew well, whom many of them knew well, whom we all loved and revered, distinguished for his eloquence, his learning, his high attainments; distinguished above all for his moral heroism—physical heroes are abundant, but moral heroes are few and far between—when such a man has been arrested, he had felt it his duty to appear here and join in a general expression of public opinion. Mr. Brooks related the circumstances of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. The doors of his house had been battered down at 3 o'clock in the morning by a company of abolition soldiers, armed with muskets, and he was arrested, kidnapped from his wife and house, abducted, carried of to Cincinnatti, and incarcerated there lawlessly, tyrannically, wickedly, by the minions in power. No outrage on earth can be so great as that. No king in Europe, not Napoleon on his throne, or the Czar of Russia even, dare violate the sacredness of a private citizen's home, and the principle is so high and holy in English law that for five hundred years the king of England has not dared to violate it. A man's house is his castle. The doors of this man's house has been broken into by a lawless soldiery in the hour approaching morning, when man slumbers most heavily, cruelly alarming his wife and family. If such a thing were done in England, not only the peasant and laborer, but the aristocrat himself, would rise in indignation to overturn an administration that dared be guilty of such an outrage. [Applause.] Here and here alone has the thing been attempted in order to affright and overawe the Democracy of Ohio. Twenty-five years ago, when Napoleon was laying out the beautiful garden of the Tulleries, in Paris, for the gratification of the French nation, a miserable but a dirty shanty was held some two hundred yards from the palace of the first and august Napoleon, who had six hundred thousand bayonets under his control, by an humble Frenchman, who, on being asked to sell, refused, and the august Napoleon never dared to break open the door of that little hut, so sacred was this right even in France. [Applause.] If we do not resist this now it soon will be too late to resist it. If we do not protest against it from the beginning and on every occasion, the tornado of despotism will be soon so enchained upon us that no human power can bear them. We should carefully, within the bounds of law, create the system of agitation, continual agitation, which will arouse the people and awaken them to resistence. We should present petitions, as well as remonstrances, to the President—for the right of petition is yet left to us, poor subjects of Abraham Lincoln; we should petition our governor, if necessary, to use his influence for the liberation of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Mr. Vallandigham. Cheers.

Mr. Brooks said that he had received a letter this afternoon from a brigadier general in Indiana, General Haskell, in which he speaks of an article commenting on a most extraordinary war order he had issued, and says it is lucky for him (the speaker) that his paper was not published in Indiana, for he would have suppressed it very quickly. The audacity and insolence of these miserable creatures in straps and lace the speaker would resist and denounce at every occasion and at all hazards. Republican liberty is never to be secured but by continual watchfulness. Tyranny and despotism we should resist to the utmost of our ability in and under the law. As long as they leave us the ballot box our victory is sure, and if they do not leave us the ballot box, said Mr. Brooks, by the eternal God I will be willing to lead any army if you will trust to my leadership to resist all such tyranny in active opposition.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA—THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The department of North Carolina has been divided into districts. General Naglee has that of the Wilson, headquarters at Beaufort; General Wessells that of the Albemarle, headquarters at Plymouth; General Prince, that of the Pamlico, headquarters at Washington. The three districts are being put in a complete state of defence, and guns of large calibre are being mounted. Since the siege of Washington, the place has been strongly reinforced and every thing is ready for the enemy, who are expected back since the unfortunate turn of affairs on the Rappahannock.

By arrival from Newbern we learn how communication with the North, by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal has been cut off by the capture of the two dispatch boats, Emily and Arrow, by the guerrillas, on the banks of the canal, on the 14th and 15th inst. The connection between Roanoke and Norfolk is thus severed, as it is evidently no longer safe to trust our boats on the route. The rebels first captured the Arrow, and putting a crew on board, proceeded down the canal until they met the Emily, and made her an easy prey.

We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Hyman, Nicholls & Co., proprietors of Shocco Springs.—Shocco is in good hands and will be found a pleasant retreat for refugees and others.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says:—On yesterday morning, 26 prisoners arrived here from Knoxville, Tenn., and 36 Yankee officers and one surgeon, were sent away by flag of truce. Assistant Surgeon Myers, U. S. N., is detained here as a hostage for Dr. W. Green, of Danville, Va., who is held in Norfolk as a hostage for the notorious Dr. Bucker.

ANOTHER YANKEE RAID PROJECTED.—Refugees from Nashville inform the Atlanta Confederacy that General Mitchell is organizing a cavalry force of 10,000 for the purpose of making raids into Alabama and Georgia, and it was understood that Atlanta was to be the main point of attack. This was a general understanding a few days ago in Nashville.

For the Progress.

Partizan Rangers.

The Eastern part of North Carolina [illegible] the Chowan river, since the fall of [illegible] and the evacuation of Norfolk and the consequent occupation by the enemy, has been most unfortunate. The country has not only suffered from depredations and raids of the enemy, but the people have to bear what is perhaps harder than all else; coolness, and reproaches and suspicion and little or no sympathy from our own people and kindred and tongue, on the west side of the river.

Now we would not complain of all these things if we were treated with justice and humanity. In the first place, we are North Carolinians and as such justly proud of our old State, and feel as great an interest in the welfare and prosperity—are as true in our allegiance and sympathy for the Commonwealth as we doubt not any other section of the State. All we desire and all we claim is simple justice. Give us that and allow for the circumstances in which we are placed and we are sure no true man, no true Southerner, no man of sense and judgment and feeling, would condemn or suspect or reproach us—for the opinion of others we care not a fig.

There are exceptions to all rules, and while I make the broad assertion of the loyalty, (pardon the word, it is not republican,) of the people, there are persons, and I regret to say many, who like Judas would sell their Saviour were he on earth. These persons have served to bring reproach upon one of the fairest portions of the State. The "*Buffaloes*" were citizens of these counties; many of them had families and some of them sons or brothers fighting in the glorious cause of Southern liberty. They were generally the lowest characters in the community—the most ignorant, though possessing in a degree that low cunning instinctive in the animal race.

There were men, and I regret to say women leagued with these men and occupying positions in society of responsibility and thereby being the more dangerous, because they could only be suspected and could not be reached by the vengeance of an offended people. There are a good many men in these counties who have taken the oath to Lincoln's Government. Some voluntarily to trade with the Yankees; some to save their property; and some have been forced to take it because they could not see their families suffer and turned out of doors to wander in search of shelter and something to eat.

The Buffaloes were armed by the Yankees and permitted to go about the country, arresting whoever they chose, stealing and pillaging and insulting the peaceful inhabitants and carrying off and causing our negroes to leave by hundreds, thereby leaving our fields uncultivated and many to suffer who were before in affluent circumstances.

They become so insufferable that the citizens armed themselves and by watching their opportunities succeeded in taking prisoners and killing a good number and their raids became less frequent. The citizens becoming encouraged applied to the Government for assistance and protection. They were told that if they would band together sufficiently strong to get commissions, they would be cheerfully given, and the Government would assist them with arms, &c. The men did band themselves in companies and the men chosen as captains tendered their men with the understanding that their companies were to operate only for local defence in the counties where they were raised, as Partizan Rangers, under the act of Congress creating that arm of the service, which as they understood it, was passed to encourage the citizens *within the counties occupied by the enemy* to arm themselves for self defence, and thus annoy the enemy by a new species of warfare.

The men who formed those companies were men beyond the conscript age; men with families to support and assisting the families of others who were in the army as much as they could. Boys not old enough to go in the army and many who had been honorably discharged the regular service—some from wounds and other causes, all of whom were willing to fight as much as they could for their homes and families. Partizan Rangers were, as we understood it, *citizen troops* who were to be raised *within the enemy's lines* for the protection of their immediate section, and not to be moved out of their limits—that limit being named when tendered, except when in their judgment they should think it necessary to operate in an adjoining county. They were in other words to fight under the protection and encouragement of Government, *within the lines of the enemy*, reporting their movements from time to time; were to be paid for all arms, &c., taken from the enemy, and receive the same pay and allowances of the regular army, and if taken prisoners by the enemy to be protected and exchanged for as prisoners of war; at the same time they were to remain at home except when out on duty, to raise all they could for the care and support of their families. Such was the understanding of these men and the citizens not members of the companies.

But a change seems to have come over our Governor regarding Partizan Rangers. Gen. Hill wanted more troops to defend himself against Foster who was quietly resting at Newbern, but skirmishing a little towards Goldsboro' as though he meant to advance. There are none to send except several companies of Rangers for *local* defence east of the Chowan river; they are not doing much and they were raised not for *local* but for *State* defence, and can be brought out. Accordingly an order is issued to those troops to leave their homes and families and report themselves *out of the enemy's lines*, and let the Yankees and negroes steal and plunder and insult and outrage their families and leave the country utterly desolate. Is it patriotism—is it duty—to obey that order?—Is it right and just to issue that order and seek to impose on the understandings of men in that way? Gen. Longstreet has been around Suffolk and driven the Buffaloes away, they say, and our troops will protect your homes. Ah! they came in here to get our provisions and they left us ten times worse off than before, and were it not for the Rangers whose numbers they cannot find out, the enemy would be all over our country, stealing and plundering. Now with all due respect and courtesy to his Excellency and his advisers, and we surely mean no disrespect, but simply to exercise the rights of every freeman to protest against wrong and injustice—we candidly ask all fair and honest people, is it right and just to encourage men to form themselves in companies for local defence in their own counties (when every blow they strike is not for themselves only but for the whole South,) and as soon as they are raised to order them in another part of the State where the homes of the citizens are defended by the bayonets of our brave army, and leave their own homes perfectly defenceless and exposed to the raids of the enemy? We say that it is not right to impose on the understandings of the people in that way. It is unjust—and we do solemnly protest against the order for the Rangers to report across the lines, and ask his Excellency to revoke it and allow us to fight in our own counties, and if he is not willing to allow us pay, &c., as we were taught to believe, to protect us, and we will fight on our own hook and make the State a present of our justly earned wages.

MANY RANGERS.

Tribute to the Gallant Dead.

RICHMOND, May 24, 1863.

MR EDITOR:—While North Carolina is mourning for her gallant dead, who fell in the severe engagement on the Rappahannock, permit me to call attention to one name that deserves to be honored and respected among the best of her sons; of a young man, pure and upright in character, honorable in his intercourse with the world, patriotic in his devotion to his country, kind to his men, respected and loved by all who knew him; for his many virtues, gallant on the field and faithful to the discharge of every duty. Such a young man was CAPT. WASHINGTON F. OVERTON, Company G, 23d N. C. Regiment, who gallantly leading his company in the bloody ment at Chancellorsville, on Sunday, May

I have been intimately associated with the from the commencement of the war and can thously say that in all respects he was a most patriot and a gallant soldier. His loss will lamented by his comrades in the army, and ory will be long cherished by his numerous the regiment.

CASUALTIES THIRD REGIMENT N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS 3d N. C. Infantry,
May 7th, 1863.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in C. Infantry, in the fight of Saturday and 2d and 3d inst., near Chancellorsville, D. Thruston, commanding.

Field Officers—Wounded—Lt. Col. S. D. seriously in left foot; Maj W M Parsley, in on collar bone.

Maj Parsley though wounded in two in the field and in command of the Reg wounds are slight.

Sergt Major Samuel A Mills was seriously in right hand.

Company A—Killed—Privates T W Hill ford, J A Edwards, J P Aldridge, J M W Batts, J B Dunn, J T Jones. Wounded seph Dardin, seriously in right arm and L H Bryant, slightly in leg; Sergts. R A H C Kilpatrick, Hopkin Williams, Corpls Jno W Taylor; Privates W M Bryant, B F Britt, J R Best, J R Hill, Wm Haun, J Asa Phillips, R H Suggs, S B Timberlake West, J H Aldridge, B F Mitchell, Sen Richard Ward, J W Hortin, Wm Lane, lor; Jno Grant, Jno Wainwright. Missing P D Granger, J L Means. Total killed, 27; missing 2.

Company B—Killed—Corpl H Dobson, R Can. Wounded—1st Sergt S S Corpl H C Sandlin, Corpl T G Jones; Brinson, J C Bostick, C R Hunter, H Asa Sumner, Jno J Thompson, D J Holland, T J Whitfield. Total killed 2,

Company C—Killed—Private D S Wounded—Sergt Jacob Strickland, Corpl B Butler, Corpl D J Montgomery; Privates better, Wm McLamb, S R Tolar, John Smith, S N Sewell, N N Arnett, W Rouse, E J Edwards, Wm Smith, Jno McL Wallace. Total killed 1, wounded

Company D—Killed—Robt James, Wounded—Capt VanBokkelen, slightly W H Barr, seriously in shoulder; 1st Sergt lan, Sergt Jesse Tindall, Corpl Sol Grubb G B Adams, R S Best, R W Best, J H Harrell, Matthew Hart, Jno Hines, gay, Jas Medham, J T Rochelle, Asa Slaughter. Total killed 2, wounded 17.

Company F—Killed—Sergt J R Jenkins, E Aman, J A Edens, N S Emmett, T Wounded—Capt Emmett, seriously in Lieut E Porter, dangerously in right thigh, C Sidbury, seriously in right arm. Bryan, B F Bryan, J B Bullock, Bennett Deal, T J Everitt, J T Handley, Jerry Hardison, O H Horn, T E King, G W Parker, Robt Paschal, B F Williams, R W Missing—Privates W Barber, J D Hunnicher, 5, wounded 20, missing 2.

Company F—Killed—Privates P H Chandler, Privatt. Wounded—Sergts Crapon, — Sellers, vates J C Allen, H Craig, N Carter, C Hardin, Pickett, P Roddy, J W Sampson, H Smith, Saunders, J A White, G W Williams, Corps Ormsby, — Farrow. Total, killed 2, wounded 18, missing 2.

Company G—Killed—Sergt J P Smith, Albert Rich, N C Jones, D B Haskins. Wounded Sergts J P Ketchum, O C Hill, Corp J R L privates W N Batchelor, Oliver Brown, Lewis Wipston Capps, L J Cottle, Jno M Eubanks, B F gans, J B Jones, J P Langley, A McCullen, Phillips, L B Robinson, B Shepard, Jas Shepard, R R Spight, J E Winberry, W L Wilson Missing—Corp W Bruce, privates J W Dixon, Roberson. Total, killed 4, wounded 20, missing

Company H—Killed—D Baker, W W Brake, Burke, G W Cashwell, D D Parker. Wounded Lieut Z H Louderinilk, seriously through breast back; Corp A Springs, privates R Aldridge, W Cutts, J M Creach, H B Everett, J Ellis, J D Hubbert, J Langley, D M Thompson, J Baldwin, H Baldwin, D R Clarke, M H Sikes, C S Sellars, J S Cox, S Hall, J M McLeod, S S Williams. Killed 5, wounded 19, missing 3; N Parish, M M McLeonore, Corp Lanier.

Company I—Killed—Privates S C Chancey, Davis, W A Lassiter, W C Sawyer. Wounded Lieut I C Stone, slightly on leg; Sergts T F Barnes, J W Day, Corps Amos Ireland, D S Brooks, privates J Z Allen, T H Belvin, W B Gleen, Jos B Davis, P Glenn, J Lanier, W R Medin, W H Martin, J N T L Patrick, S J Williamson. Killed 4; wounded

Company K—Killed—Capt T E Armstrong, Sergt W A Bloodworth; Privates J W Garris, Jno W Harris, McRae Padgett, Z Robbins. Wounded—Lieut M Ormsby, Lt A J Casteen, Sgt W B Player, Corp M Wood, K Brown, Privates G Reaves, J H Brown, C W Casteen, Robt Chadwick, Thos J Cowan, Jas Deal, P L Lee, Robt Rivenbark, B J Rochelle, A Smiley, Danl Watkins. Missing—Corpl R S Player, Privates M D Mott, J D Bunn, J D Watson, R Giddings. Killed 6; wounded 16; missing 5.

Lieut. Col. Thruston being compelled to retire from the field in the early part of the engagement on Sunday, in consequence of a painful wound received in left foot, while gallantly leading his men in a charge the command devolved upon Maj. Parsley who immediately took command, but was wounded about an hour afterwards, when Capt. J. B. Brown being the senior officer present took charge and remained in command during the rest of the engagement on Sunday, and until relieved by Major Parsley next day Monday.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	18
Wounded,	176
Missing,	17
Total,	211

T. C. JAMES, A. A. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SHOCCO SPRINGS G[illegible] notice that the following will be their rates charges. Their present patrons and those who shall rooms before the 15th June, to remain till the 15th October, following, will be charged $50 per month. All others will be charged as follows:

Per month,	$[illegible]
" week,	[illegible]
" day,	[illegible]
Children and Servants, half price.	

A daily hack will be found at the Warrenton Depot on arrival of the cars to convey passengers to the Springs.

HYMAN, NICHOLLS & CO.
Shocco Springs, N. C., May 28-2w* Proprietors

SALT AND FLOUR FOR SALE.

I SHALL KEEP SALT AND FLOUR FOR SALE in the town of Weldon, and can send a small lot either, daily, if desired, on any of the Railroads leading from said Town.

J. H. GOOCH
Weldon, May 28-1w*

FOR SALE.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS of FIFTY CENT, One Dollar and Two Dollar North Carolina Treasury Notes, at ten per cent. premium. Deliverable in Raleigh or Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
May 28-1t* Fayetteville, N. C.